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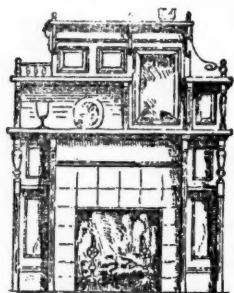
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ELECTIONS were held in a number of the States on Tuesday. We comment below on some of the more notable results. Governor Ames is reëlected in Massachusetts, Governor Foraker in Ohio, and Governor Larrabee in Iowa, the first two having larger majorities than they had before. New York and Maryland elect the Democratic State ticket, (the latter choosing a Governor), while Pennsylvania and Nebraska elect the Republican ticket. In Virginia the Democrats have beaten Mahone, and hold the legislature, and so will choose Mr. Riddleberger's successor in the United States Senate. In New Jersey, notwithstanding the factional division in Camden county, between the adherents of ex-Senator Sewell and Mr. T. H. Dudley, the Republicans retain control of the State Senate, and elect a strong majority of the House, thus giving color to the likelihood that the successor of Mr. McPherson in the U. S. Senate, after March, 1889, may be a Republican. In Rhode Island, the Republicans elect the member of Congress, in the district where there was a vacancy, and by so much diminish the small Democratic margin in the House of Representatives.

THE Ohio result is gratifying in several particulars, among which is the Republican majority in the Legislature, which affords encouragement for the hope that the successor to Mr. Payne in the U. S. Senate will not be of his way of thinking. It is true that his term does not expire until 1891, which is a good way off, but if Ohio settles down once more into steady habits of political action, it may be depended upon, probably, to do as well at the elections two years hence, whose Legislature will choose the Senator.

The good majority given for Governor Foraker must be construed as proof of the good faith with which all the diverse elements of the party supported him, and as effectively answering the charge that Mr. Sherman, fearful of his rivalry, desired his defeat. As a matter of fact, his defeat would have been a fatal blow to Mr. Sherman's candidacy for the Presidential nomination, for it would have been charged, with plausibility at least, to have been due to the endorsement which he claimed and received from the State Convention. Mr. Sherman's friends can now say with justice that his own State stands with him, on the Republican line, and that the endorsement given him at Toledo receives the approbation of the people of Ohio. The intimation that Governor Foraker's friends will now, openly or covertly, put him forward as a Presidential candidate, and so break up the Ohio delegation, we do not choose to entertain. There are plenty of people, of course, and especially the advocates of another nomination for Mr. Blaine, who would be delighted to see such a performance on Mr. Foraker's part, but that it would have no other tangible result than to demoralize the Republican organization in Ohio, and perhaps aid in giving Mr. Cleveland another and easier triumph over Mr. Blaine, is entirely certain. Ohio now has one good chance of securing for herself the national leadership, and this is to put forward her strongest and best tried man, and stand faithfully up to him.

It is generally said that there is a great deal of importance in the election of a Republican to the Rhode Island Congressional vacancy, because this makes a majority of the delegations in the House Republican, so that if there should be no choice of President by the people, next year, there would be no difficulty in securing an election in the House. With a Democrat in this vacancy, Rhode Island would be equally divided, and there would be nineteen States with Republican majorities in their delegations, sixteen with Democratic majorities, and three divided—Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

But the importance of this does not seem very great, because there is now scarcely the shadow of a doubt that there will be a choice by the people. In order to prevent it there must be a third party to take part of the electors, and where is there now a sign of that possibility? The sudden uprising of Mr. Henry George, in New York, a year ago, gave some remote appearance of a likelihood that his followers would somewhere make a party strong enough to be considered as a competitor, but even this very vague prospect is quite removed beyond the year 1888. There is not now the least reason for supposing that the next Presidential election will be "thrown into the House."

THE vote in Virginia showed that the process of educating the South up to a proper sense of its own best interest is a slow one, and that it may be possible for the Democrats to turn the flank of that movement, in some States. It is on a Protectionist platform that they hold Virginia. The State Committee of their party was shrewd enough to see where their danger lay, and called a special convention expressly to shift in Virginia from the Free Trade to the Protectionist side of the line. The result justifies that very unusual step, and will probably be quoted in Georgia, where Mr. Colquitt has now earnestly entered upon a campaign for his own reëlection, under the Free Trade flag.

THE voting in Philadelphia brought about very satisfactory results. As THE AMERICAN urged from the beginning, Colonel Dechert, the present efficient Controller, was reëlected, and Mr. Leeds, the unfit Republican candidate for Sheriff, was defeated. Ordinary wisdom on the part of the Republican managers would have foreseen the strong probability, if not absolute certainty of both these results, and would have suggested the propriety of (1) making no nomination against Col. Dechert, and (2) nominating a proper candidate, (Mr. Ridgway had the best claim), for Sheriff. To have conceded the Controllership would have been every way reasonable, because, aside from the intrinsic fitness of such a course, the Democrats made no opposition at all to the four Republican candidates for judges. But the Republican management was intent upon making Mr. Leeds a "Boss" of unlimited powers, and also of getting a party man into the Controller's office, and it was incapable of looking at the facts of the situation with even a clear eye, to say nothing of a sound judgment.

It will be found, we think, that the cause of good government in this city has made a distinct gain by this election. It appears more safe to hope for that degree of independence and courage in regard to municipal questions which is absolutely needful, in order to maintain the supremacy of good order, and most of all, it indicates that there is such discrimination and sense in the community as will decline to be led by the nose on false representations of the questions at issue. It is true that the idea that Mr. Leeds had become the embodiment of "the Christian Sabbath," and that he must therefore be taken upon the shoulders of all the preachers and pastors of the city and carried into the Sheriff's office, was so farcical a pretense as not to merit serious attention from intelligent people, but the assiduity with which it was "worked" left it, until the votes were counted, uncertain whether it might not prevail. The evidence, therefore, that there is a sufficient element of the community capable of a discriminating judgment in such cases is very encouraging.

It is not certain that the city government escapes without a smell of fire upon its Reform garments. It passed certainly very near the flame. General Wagner's alleged declaration of his purpose to order the men employed under him (in the Department of Public Works) how they should vote is still discussed, and we

presume no one now fails to see that it is fortunate for him and for Mayor Fidler that there is some doubt about the matter.

The Governor of the State, also, should draw some valuable conclusions from the voting. Although he is not a citizen of Philadelphia, he so far imitated the bad example set by Mr. Cleveland in the New York city contest, as to undertake to instruct people here as to the selection of their city officials. He even went out of his way to defend the crooked course Mr. Leeds pursued in the Legislature last winter. It hardly needs to be said that this was a grave misapprehension of the duties of the occasion. For the Governor to go about the State, during his incumbency of his office, making partisan speeches in an election canvass is barely nice, at the best, but when it is for the purpose of bolstering up a candidate in a local election against whom the conscientious voters have revolted, it is altogether too bad. Governor Beaver should remember that he is not now subject to the beck and call of little politicians: he holds a high and dignified place, and should honor it by his own dignity.

IN New York city the victory of Mr. Fellows over Mr. Nicoll as District Attorney, is to be traced, in part at least, to the Republicans. At one end of the line a considerable body of Republican "workers" was alienated by the selection of a Democrat as a Republican candidate. At the other, a large body of voters was offended by the prominence of Mr. Thomas C. Platt in the councils of the party, and his selection of Col. Fred. Grant as the party candidate. Gen. Grant's family have been before the public so much, as a family, that every individual member of it is liable to be made to bear the injury of a repute which other members unfortunately gained. Memories of the achievements of Grant and Ward are still fresh in New York, and even the flavor of Third Term politics is not out of people's mouths. It was noted that registration was light in the up-town Republican wards, while it was heavy in the Democratic wards.

The other dissatisfied element was represented by Mr. John J. O'Brien, who may be said to have bolted the nomination of Messrs. Martine and Nicoll in the very convention which put them forward as Republican candidates. It is true that he gave a kind of promise next day to support Mr. Nicoll, but his lieutenants in the Eighth district did not seem to hold themselves bound by the promise. They gave out Republican tickets in which the names of the regular Democratic candidates were substituted for those of Messrs. Nicoll and Martine, and there is no reason to suppose that this kind of voting was confined to that district.

Evidently the Republican party fell between two stools. It was too mugwumpish for the stalwart voter, and there was too great a flavor of Mr. Platt to call out the more independent element's enthusiasm.

MR. CLEVELAND made a very unhappy appearance in New York city politics last week. As the President is not a resident of that city, there was no particular call for his interference. He had shown his interest in the success of his party by sending his usual contribution to the treasurer of the State Committee; and there he might have stopped. Instead of that he yielded to pressure on the part of Mr. Fellows, the regular Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney, and wrote a letter in which he expressed his approval of that person's candidacy. As the other candidate for the office is a Democrat equally, it was zeal for the machinery of the party, rather than for its principles, which must have prompted this overflow on the part of Mr. Cleveland. That it was not personal confidence in Mr. Fellows is shown by the fact that Governor Cleveland twice passed him by, although he stood in the line of promotion, and gave office to two other men less entitled to it by any rule of seniority in office.

But even worse than Mr. Cleveland's approval of Mr. Fellows was the letter Mr. Hewitt wrote on his behalf. The Mayor abused those newspapers which opposed the candidacy of his friend, assured the public that he would make an excellent district attorney, and certified to "his simple Christian life." As Mr. Fellows has

been taken into court to pay a note given for a gambling debt, and pleaded the statute against gambling to evade the promise which that note conveyed, the certificate has a queer sound. And since it was written it has transpired that Mr. Fellows was a beneficiary of Mr. William W. Tweed, having successfully pressed that "statesman" for a loan, in the interval between his first and second trial.

These are important facts which will have an influence long after the elections of this week. Mr. Hewitt already had a bad reputation as a writer of certificates in connection with the Morey letter, which he never has admitted to be a forgery. He is making it worse, if that were possible.

MR. CLEVELAND is not the only office-holder who has contributed freely to the election expenses of his party. In this we see nothing objectionable, although some of our Republican contemporaries profess to find in it a violation of the laws. There is nothing in the laws of the United States to prevent an office-holder giving as much as he pleases, and nothing to prevent any one who is neither an office-holder nor a member of Congress asking him for money, or specifying how much he is expected to give. And so long as we make the tenure of all offices dependent on the results of popular elections, there will be every motive to contribute as freely as possible. The office-holders would be foolish if they did not give money to insure themselves against removal.

It is said that while the Democratic clerks and other officers of the Washington departments generally went home to vote, the Republicans showed themselves indifferent. This also is intelligible. Political zeal is likely to be suppressed where its display may lead to removal. The Republicans who still hold office in Washington very naturally have no desire to hasten their official decapitation.

THE case of the Anarchists has engaged much of the public attention, up to the time of this writing, and interest in it is intensified at the moment by the announcement that Lingg has committed suicide in jail.

The action of the Supreme Court left the matter entirely in Governor Oglesby's hands, and at once machinery was set in motion to move him to commute the sentences to life-long imprisonment. As a very large number of persons disbelieve in capital punishment for any offense, and another large number think it should be inflicted only upon principals in murder cases, and not on "accomplices before the fact," it was possible to procure a great many signatures which were given on good grounds. But these were supplemented, and perhaps outnumbered, by the signatures of timid people, who were alarmed by the rumors of threats made by the Anarchist associates of the condemned.

At this writing, however, there are no indications that the Governor means to interfere. And as the matter will be entirely settled before this issue meets its readers, and as our own opinion of the case has been already decidedly expressed, further comment on the present state of facts appears useless.

THE negotiations on the part of the Chinese Government by its Commissioner, Mr. Ma Kie Chung, with Mr. Wharton Barker, as head of the Philadelphia Syndicate, have been satisfactorily completed, and Mr. Ma sails to-day, (12th), from New York for Liverpool, on his way home to China, by the route of the Suez Canal and India. It may now be said that the stability of the great concessions granted by China to our American citizens has been placed still further beyond question, and that evidences have been furnished from all quarters of the world of the removal of doubt from the minds of those who are interested in Chinese trade and consequently are desirous of learning the facts concerning these concessions. It is now expected that Mr. Barker, after giving attention to important matters of detail in this country, will proceed to China, in a few weeks, to arrange the further organization of the bank and its related enterprises.

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN arrived in this country last Monday, and thus far no sort of demonstration has attended his presence in America. He has abstained from utterances on public questions, in spite of the efforts of the reporters to draw him out on Ireland or the Fisheries.

On Commercial Union, however, he was more communicative and explained his recent utterances where they had been misunderstood:

"I don't know that there is such a thing as a Canadian proposal for commercial union. I understand that the suggestion has been made, but I am unable to say whether it is desired by any considerable portion of the Canadian people. I merely referred to the matter incidentally in one of my speeches and I see some of the Canadian papers take it up rather warmly. I think they labor under a misapprehension as to my meaning. I have no opinion to offer as to whether commercial union between Canada and the United States would be a good or bad thing for Canada. I did not say that it ought to be prevented. I said that if a majority of the people of Canada desired any arrangement of the sort I had no doubt that they would be able to secure it. But commercial union with the United States means, as I understand it, free trade between Canada and the United States, while Canada continues to impose protective duties on imports from the mother country—that is, she would discriminate against us in favor of the United States. We have a saying that trade follows the flag. In this instance it would be a case of trade going against the flag. Under such circumstances there would be no reason why Great Britain should undertake, with regard to Canada, the responsible duties implied in her present relations; and in this light commercial union between Canada and the United States would undoubtedly cause the whole of the relationship to be revised."

The Tribune has constituted itself his champion against the criticisms of the English and the Canadian Liberals. For the very reason we condemn the former, we must justify the latter. In England both parties are agreed to make the Fisheries question subsidiary to the movements of party politics. The Liberals have worked for the failure of his mission in order to discredit him as a leader. The Tories make no objection to his abusing a large section of the American people, because that helps on the war upon Ireland. And between the two the interests of Canada are entirely overlooked. This will continue to be the case until Canada sets up for herself. As the *Toronto Globe* truly says, if this or any similar disagreement between the two countries should lead on to war, it is neither the United Kingdom nor the United States that would suffer the ravages of war. It is Canada which would be invaded from the American side. So both these big countries can discuss such questions at their ease, and without taking them very seriously. Canada is the earthen pot which the two iron pots would break in pieces. As to the best way of settling the difficulty, the *Globe* says:

"We have shown that from the discussion of the Fisheries question separately nothing but international trouble is likely to come. Earnest consideration by the Commission of the general settlement that commercial union would establish, is the only obvious method of escaping from the consideration of the particular question on which the Governments have already found that they cannot agree. To debate the latter question and part in disagreement will accentuate anew the hopelessness of settling the fisheries dispute by diplomacy. In these circumstances the one man who stands in the way of international amity should surely be removed by his Government."

THE Southern difficulty between black and white has entered upon a new phase within the year. After an effective suppression of the negro as a voter, the whites seem to have undertaken the work of suppressing him as a trades' unionist. First in South Carolina, and now in Louisiana, the blacks have been notified that the right to associate for the control of their wages and hours of labor is not one of those secured to them by emancipation. In South Carolina this result was reached by organized intimidation. In Louisiana the negro resistance appears to be more determined, and it has been found advisable to shoot down a number of them "in order to encourage the others." The trouble grew out of a strike on the sugar plantations, where falling prices for the product have had the usual effect of producing friction between labor and capital. Vague charges of insubordination followed, but not

a single act of violence has been charged distinctly. The State militia was sent to the chief focus of the excitement, and then we heard by telegram of a "collision" between whites and blacks, in which, as usual, only black men were hurt. It now appears that the crowd of blacks dispersed peaceably when commanded to do so; but a few lingered in the neighborhood and one of them was seen to put his hand behind back "as though" to draw a pistol. His object, no doubt, was to shoot down the whole militia company in their tracks. At any rate the militia at once began a general fusillade upon every black man in sight, and some seven or eight were shot dead and others wounded. As always is discovered after these murders, the killed were all persons of desperate character. But that a single shot was fired or a pistol drawn on the other side in this "collision" does not appear.

It remains to be seen how Northern workmen will regard this treatment of the Southern workman, and whether they will extend their support to the party which stands in the way of all redress. And it is notable that Republicanism has maintained its hold best upon the public where it has pressed the question of the political and industrial rights of the colored men of the South, as was done in Ohio, instead of shrinking from handling what are falsely called "the issues of the War," as the New York Republicans to some extent did.

THE American Copyright League announces its determination to stand by the Hawley bill, as it is pleased to call the measure which Senator Hawley introduced at the request of the League, but whose adoption he declines to advocate. If this be the purpose of the League, the sooner it disbands and makes room for some more judicious organization, the better. The bill in question is one of the worst that has been proposed for the solution of the problem,—worse even than the Harper bill of some years back, in that it ignores all rights but those of foreign authors, and hands over to British publishers a complete monopoly of the business of supplying books of British authorship to the American market. That no such bill can be carried through Congress goes without saying. Even Free Traders do not mean to confer on foreign producers, by statute, a monopoly of our markets; and no Protectionist could vote for the measure.

That this Copyright League puts itself in the way of sensible legislation is the more to be regretted, as there seems to be a great likelihood that the adoption of a reasonable plan of international copyright is within reach. We do not refer to Mr. Chace's bill, which is far better than that of the League and enjoys Mr. Hawley's support. We mean the proposal of Mr. Pearsall Smith, of this city, which enjoys the support of every literary organ in London, except *The Athenæum*, and has just received the approval of Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone. It is to abolish monopoly copyright both at home and abroad, leaving every publisher as free to manufacture and sell the works of living authors as he is to publish the works of Milton or of Swift. In the case of an author whose works are copyright no copy may be sold in either country, without stamps affixed to the amount of ten per cent. of the selling price, and these stamps are to be had only of the author. In this way copyright would be an author's matter only. The public would enjoy free competition as regards the form and cheapness of books, and authors generally would derive a larger income from the sales, and would reach a much larger home constituency than they now do.

It is gratifying to learn that New York is to have a cheap morning newspaper to advocate the principles of the Republican party, and to defend the Protectionist policy. Since the defection of the *Times*, there has been no morning paper of that way of thinking, except the *Tribune*, which is comparatively high in price, being the only three-cent morning newspaper in New York. And while the *Tribune* is conducted with ability, its Republicanism is of a narrow type, and its London correspondence has aggressively alienated Irish voters rather than attracted them. As Mr. Smalley's initials again appear at the end of these letters, we infer

that he is to continue the work of depreciating Mr. Gladstone, abusing the Home Rulers, discovering great qualities in Mr. Balfour, and otherwise reflecting the prejudices of the London West End drawing-rooms, as heretofore.

The new paper grows out of the break-down of the negotiations for the purchase of the *Graphic*. Its proprietors showed their wisdom in resolving not to issue the first number until the present storm of political personalities had somewhat subsided.

WE observe it as a good sign that a committee of the Philadelphia Presbytery has reported against establishing a mission in an outlying district, because the field is occupied sufficiently by two other denominations. This is a great advance upon the rivalry of sects which formerly prevailed, and which is not unknown still on the western frontier of the country, where the denominations each hope "to grow up with the country." There has been great and selfish waste of the monetary and personal resources of the American churches in this bad business. On the frontier there have been partial restrictions upon the practice, but it still is far from being at an end.

THE struggle in Ireland between the people and their alien rulers proceeds with unabated bitterness, the arrest of Mr. O'Brien and his rough treatment by the prison authorities being only a pouring of oil on a very lively fire. Prosecutions and proclamations multiply, without any cessation or diminution of illegal meetings; and before three months are over the government probably will be puzzled to find prison room for its political prisoners. And before that time Mr. O'Brien, who is a consumptive, probably will have succumbed to the severities which have been practiced upon him.

In England Mr. Balfour gives Tory audiences and the public generally an entirely false account of what is going on in Ireland. He declares that no meetings have been suppressed but those whose object was to incite to crime. All others, however foolish and even mischievous the utterances of their speakers, are permitted. As this statement has been telegraphed at great length from London, it is worth while to look at the facts. Recorder Hamilton of Cork anticipated the appeal against the decision of the Mitchellstown magistrate by eulogizing publicly an English judge for saying that the appeal was baseless. The Mayor of Cork called a meeting to protest against his being allowed by the government to sit in judgment on cases he had thus prejudged. And this meeting, to plead with the Castle for a decent show of justice to its victims, was proclaimed and forbidden by the Lord-Lieutenant, by advice of Mr. Balfour. This is but one of many instances in which meetings which no pretence could associate with incitement to crime have been forbidden.

A CURIOUS story is telegraphed from London, and has been discussed by several of the newspapers there, to the effect that the Tories are discussing the propriety of bringing forward a Home Rule plan of their own. It is said that they purpose to meet the Irish demand, "Give us back Grattan's Parliament," by complying with it literally and to the discomfiture of the Nationalists. Of course they do not mean to reverse Catholic Emancipation, or to narrow the suffrage to the old basis. But they propose to restore the Parliament with an Irish House of Lords made up of the hereditary peerage of Ireland, and with a few Nationalists like Mr. Parnell added to gild the pill. Thus the Irish would be free to pass as many bills as they pleased in the Commons, but a house of hereditary peers, most of them landlords and West Britons, would possess an absolute veto upon their action. And there would not be the means of redress which the British Commons have. The ministry would have no power to create new peers in order to bring the upper house into harmony with the lower. Indeed, in the plan proposed the Irish ministry would not be responsible to the Commons at all, but to the London government,—that is to the majority in the English House of Commons and the ministers who represent it. This last feature stamps the plan as fraud-

ulent. A Parliament without a ministry responsible to it would not be Grattan's Parliament, whatever its composition or its place of meeting. In the historic sense of the word, it would be no parliament at all, but a sort of superior debating society not unlike the French Senate as the first Napoleon reorganized it to keep it from being troublesome. It would have no more power to control Irish affairs than has the mixed council of Englishmen and Hindus at Calcutta to control those of the East Indian Empire.

If such a plan has been proposed we venture the guess that its authors are those Irish Unionists who have sagacity to see that some sort of Home Rule is inevitable, and who wish very naturally to make it as harmless as possible. And we think it probable that Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the Irish historian, has had a hand in drafting it. His onslaught upon Mr. Gladstone's proposals in the sixth volume of his history turns very largely upon such differences between these proposals and the Parliament of 1782-1800, as have been referred to. And the *doctrinaire*, impractical character of the proposal suggests a man who knew much about books and history, but very little about life and its present conditions.

It is said that already there are objections to the plan on the ground that it would lead to legislation on which both the people and the landlords could agree, but which would not suit Great Britain. Any Irish Parliament, however constituted, would imitate Grattan's Parliament in enacting a protective tariff. On that point Irishmen of all classes are agreed, and to that feeling the Irish Nationalists probably would appeal more freely, at present, if it were not for the fear of alienating English Liberals.

THE newspapers have been making more ado than the case calls for, over Mr. Spurgeon's withdrawal from the Baptist Union, as though he had ceased to be a Baptist and might be expected to found a new denomination or join the Presbyterians. The Union is not a governing body of the Baptist denomination, like the Presbyterian Assembly, the Methodist Conference, or the Episcopal Conventions. It is a purely voluntary association, and membership in it, while confined to Baptists, is not at all necessary to standing in the denomination. Mr. Spurgeon thinks a few of the younger members of the Union are too "broad" in their theology. He himself is a seventeenth century Puritan, more rigid than Bunyan or Baxter in his orthodoxy, if not quite up to the level of Owen or Rutherford. That is, he is more Calvinistic than Calvin, finding the "Institutes" not sound enough. So he has no patience with these weaker brethren, and declines to consort with them. But this does not affect his denominational standing in the least.

POINTINGS OF THE ELECTIONS.

ASIDE from their local bearings, the elections just held are of interest, as indicating how the lines of 1888 will be drawn. It may be said, in brief, that they make the Republicans somewhat stronger in their own field, while they leave the Democrats still masters of the position which they captured in 1884. This will be seen by a brief review. The Republicans show themselves to have increased their strength in Ohio and Massachusetts. Both those States it had been said, were debatable ground for 1888. This will not be alleged, again, unless most surprising and fatuous errors should be made in the Republican nominations. On the other hand, Maryland and Virginia remain Democratic, and New York still gives a majority, though small, on that side. So far therefore, as these elections indicate, the same forces that substantially elected Mr. Cleveland,—the Solid South and the State of New York,—still stand by him. It was announced from Washington that "congratulations came pouring in," on Wednesday, at the White House, and this is very reasonable. Mr. Cleveland may fairly feel that his strongholds are unshaken.

The defeat of Mr. Mahone, in Virginia, is of use to the Republican party because it will serve to dispel illusions that were liable to do it injury. It can now be seen, we hope, that in all the Border

States, the strength of the Republicans is such as to make them fairly debatable, but that no nomination for the Presidency can be reasonably made whose success at the election depends upon Border State chances. It has been claimed that this or that candidate could carry Virginia, or West Virginia, and so might be safely nominated. The fact is that no such calculation will be made by any prudent observer of the field. It is possible that the Republican candidate may carry one or both of those States. He might make a strong run, also, in Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and even in Kentucky and Missouri. We say emphatically that a brave, straightforward, and thorough campaign should be made in all those States, and, unless the conditions are greatly changed, we shall urge this, next summer, but it will not be upon the theory that the Republican candidate, if beaten in the Northern doubtful States, can be saved by snatching these away from the Solid South. That is a false light which we do not mean to follow.

On the contrary, it is now evident beyond the point of controversy that the contest, as in 1884, must be in the North,—in Indiana, New York, and Connecticut. If the Republicans hold their own States, as Tuesday's elections indicate they do, with even stronger grasp, then they can elect their president next year, by capturing New York alone, or by capturing Indiana and Connecticut. They had 182 electoral votes in 1884, and needed twenty more. New York's electors are thirty-six, and Indiana and Connecticut together make twenty-one.

This is a simple story. It is not open to challenge at any point. The South is "solid"; the North is nearly so; in the three or four debatable States the contest must lie. It will therefore be for the Republicans to nominate a candidate who can hold their own States, and at the same time do the best for them in those that are debatable. He must be one who can lead the party column unbroken on its own ground, and then can capture for them either New York, on the one hand, or Indiana and Connecticut on the other.

It will be at once asked, Can any candidate do this? Doubtless Mr. Cleveland and his followers will profess no serious apprehension as to such likelihood. But it is a matter not worth while to argue. The vote a year hence will settle the question, and nothing can settle it earlier. In the meantime, unless the Republican party means to surrender the national field in advance, it must perceive that its only plan of campaign with the promise of possible success lies in the one direction. To talk of anything else is now child's play.

What, then, is to be said concerning New York? The other two debatable States did not vote. So far as this election is concerned no new light is thrown upon them. But in New York one thing is very plain: the expectation that the Henry George vote would so weaken the Democrats as to leave them to easy defeat was a delusion. So far as it was entertained, it was a false light, like that in Virginia. The Henry George vote, on Tuesday, was doubtless drawn nearly as much from the Republicans as from the Democrats. Its total is less now than last year, and in the white heat of a presidential canvass will melt away altogether.

It seems, too, that the name of Colonel Grant had no extraordinary strength. This is reasonable. If Colonel Grant had previously shown himself an able public man, his name would have helped him. But it alone was not enough. The ordinary sense of the American people forbids them to depart from their usual rule of asking as to a candidate whether he is a proper choice. The question is not: Is he the son of a distinguished father? but: Is he, himself, worthy to be distinguished? And as there have been suggestions that the wisest and strongest thing for the Republicans would be to nominate their President on the same plan as the New York Republicans took in choosing Colonel Grant, the conclusion to be drawn from this experience is useful, also, on the wider field.

One other point remains to be considered. Have the Republicans lost ground in New York? We should say they have not.

Their attitude on the question of good local government in New York and Brooklyn, their good sense in the indorsement of Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Martine, must have helped them with those people whose votes are cast considerably. On the other hand, the moral collapse of Mayor Hewitt, and the shocking letter of Mr. Cleveland in aid of Colonel Fellows, must have deepened the impression upon that same class of the unprofitableness of hoping for true Reform at the hands of the present Democratic leaders. If it is the Republican policy to win New York by deservings to win, then undoubtedly a good and fit candidate, in whose behalf all elements of the party will unite, now has a better chance of carrying that State than the candidate had three years ago, who lost it only by a thousand votes.

But we speak carefully of the qualifications of the man. He must be strong and fit, and he must repel no Republican or independent element. Without all of these points in his favor, the struggle will be useless. And this is the chief lesson of the elections. It will be amazing if in all the States it is not read clearly and with full comprehension.

MR. ATKINSON ON LABOR.

AMONG the so-called school of "orthodox political economists" none is doing more valiant service than Edward Atkinson, of Boston. His chief merit lies, however, in abandoning the *a priori* methods on which English writers from Ricardo to Mill have insisted, and which in the eyes of protectionists have always been their most vulnerable point. They were methods which, also, made their disciples dogmatic and insolent, at least so long as they thought their most formidable foes were Americans. For years they treated protectionist arguments with contempt, averring with crushing unanimity that they would not discuss the problems of "economic insanity." But when France returned to this "insanity," by unparalleled adherence to which Great Britain made herself the "world's work-shop" for a time; and when, later yet, Germany receded from her concessions to free trade and gave herself up to insanity also, the arrogance of the orthodox school sensibly abated and even sections of the Tory party, under the term "Fair trade," betrayed symptoms of cerebral alienation. What has happened so often in other branches of intellectual activity has reappeared in the domain of political economy. To Great Britain and Adam Smith belong the renown of making the study of wealth and its distribution a distinct branch of investigation. On this soil it grew, with indigenous inconsistency, into a practical search for methods to increase English acquisitions, and a pretended logical process of which the premises were not philosophical but profitable assumptions of the market. It remained to plant this study on German ground, where with equally characteristic thoroughness it becomes an inductive study based upon exhaustive research and pursued with inexorable method. For forty years a distinctly German school of economists has been growing up, and it is not free trade, but national and socialistic. An "orthodox" economist, using the term in an historical sense, would at the present day be laughed out of court in the German universities. Now the continental writers have become the acknowledged masters, and there are very few British economists living who are not students of Rodbertus, of Marx who exploited Ricardianism to the death, of Von Scheel, and of Schäffle.

It is far from my wish to detract in the least from the originality of Mr. Atkinson's services to industrial economy, by estimating the influences which have operated upon him. I do not know them, and it is pure hypothesis upon which I build, when I define what seems to me the position and tendency of this most careful and amiable investigator, as especially disclosed in his articles published by the *Century* magazine. Starting from Ricardo's theory of rent and wages, he assails the conclusions drawn therefrom by Lassalle, Marx, and even the professional Socialists of Germany. The lines of procedure which he frequently follows can be found laid down in Dr. John Rae's "History of Socialism." His method is inductive and is an example of patient and laborious collection of facts, of keen analysis, and of apparent desire to be perfectly fair. His aim is to show that the poor are not growing poorer, while the rich grow richer, but that the relations of wages to capital are constantly improving, the distribution of profit becoming better equalized. In a country like America where statistics are gathered in a slovenly way by official agents, with a few exceptions, and where over vast regions they are not gathered at all, the work of detail through which Mr. Atkinson has passed must be very onerous. It is only with reference to the better organized industries that he has been able to pursue it.

Although an evident believer in the "orthodox" or English

school, it is interesting to note how far his studies have enlarged the conceptions of wealth characteristic of its writers and placed him in sympathy with the nationalist school on fruitful points. In his article on "Low Prices, High Wages, Small Profits: What makes them?" in the August *Century*, we may find sentiments, if not language, closely analogous to those of Dr. J. K. Ingram, of Dublin, and of Thomas Kirkup, both friendly students of the German economists, and both believers in the rejuvenation of political economy by placing it on a broader sociological basis. Mr. Atkinson says, "He who treats these economic problems without taking the moral and ethical side of life into consideration may rightly be called a representative of 'a dismal science,'" and again, "The science of life does not consist in *laissez faire*, or letting alone." These are exactly the characteristics which distinguish the historical from the orthodox schools, and an acknowledgment of their importance gives promise of a future economics competent to deal with the deeper and more serious problems of industrial life.

It will not be difficult to make out the case that the conditions of workingmen's lives have improved within fifty years both absolutely and relatively, thus overthrowing Henry George's position in "Progress and Poverty." But Mr. Atkinson's statistics in the article already quoted from the *Century* show a lamentable state of affairs among American laborers still existing. There we have given as the typical laborer's family "a man and wife, one child over 12 and two under 12," or the equivalent of four adults so far as concerns the pressure upon means of subsistence. This corresponds with the ratio of the voting to the total population as deduced from census returns. Again Mr. Atkinson estimates that food and clothing require about 70 per cent. of the laborer's earnings, leaving 30 per cent. for rent, school books, church contributions, beneficial societies, recreations, and other incidentals of life. If 400 portions or rations of food and clothing be allowed for the support of each adult during a year, then to cover the whole cost of his subsistence 30 per cent. must be added, and we have the equivalent of 520 rations required to maintain one adult, or 2,080 for a family, each year. In the same article Mr. Atkinson computes the earnings for 1885 and 1886 of all operatives "except foreman and overseers" in 1,300 industrial establishments at 1,800 such rations a year, while for the unskilled laborers connected with the same establishments, he puts them at 1,400 such portions or units. In other words the wages of the first class are inadequate by 280 units, and of the second by 680 units for the support of the workman's family. In the first case a man earns less than nine-tenths, and in the other about two-thirds of the normal subsistence requirements of a family. These results correspond with reports made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor and Statistics, some years ago, when Carroll D. Wright was at its head.

This industrial phenomenon is not creditable to modern civilization, and shows how far we are from a satisfactory organization of labor. If the same rule which is found to exist in thirteen hundred establishments holds true throughout the country, then one-third of its laborers, for this proportion of them are unskilled, is unable to provide for more than two-thirds of the maintenance of a family. The deficiency must be eked out by the earnings of the mother or of children. If the mother has to earn part of the family income, that involves neglect in the rearing of her young, in the preparation of food and clothing for the household, in home discipline,—if the children are put to work it must be at the expense of their schooling and of their physical vigor. In either case the consequences are very wasteful to the community, since home neglects are taxed upon the public for the support of charities, police, reformatories, and prisons, to say nothing of the economical loss involved in the undeveloped capabilities of the young.

These reflections show the magnitude of the labor problem even in the United States, where it is far less urgent than in Europe. Karl Marx found the explanation of this industrial condition in the free competition of this *bourgeois* age, and its consequent struggle for cheapness, and his doctrine is the accepted belief of the great body of modern socialists. It may be that Mr. Atkinson's cheering and optimistic theory of the gradual increase of wages, estimated in their subsistence equivalents, contains the real solution of the industrial question. If this position can satisfactorily be made out, a most fatal blow will have been delivered at current socialism.

D. O. KELLOGG.

WINGS OF MORNING.

THERE are very few of us dwellers in cities who know anything about the morning. We rise from bed and look out over the opposite roofs at a little angle of the east, sleepily noting how beautiful the color is, how clear and pure the upper atmosphere, and then plunge down to the daily task, forgetful of the glory and meaning of the dawn. No mind can take in the sweet

suggestions of day-break which has nothing to associate with it save thoughts of labor and interrupted sleep. We must be alert, we must go abroad for the purpose, we must seek the dawn as we seek for beauty, and surprise her in her own domain, if we would know her perfections. Should she surprise us we are all unprepared to meet her, and she passes by like so much other loveliness which we fail to perceive.

A strip of light in the East is the day-break, but it is not all of the miracle of the dawn. There are suggestions for the spirit, pictures for the eye, sensations for the body in a sunrise, which can only be experienced by one who lays his faculties reverently on the altar of the morning to be blessed with its touch and rendered back mingled with its essence. A fragment of sky over a street is a blessing to those who can seek no farther. The blue as well as the gray of the heavens, the stars as well as the gloom of unlighted night, are all a perpetual revelation, and even if we note them but lightly, the sense of their presence is a well-spring of hope. Let them be absent a day and mankind would wither in despair. They are comrades who walk with us, whisper to us, laugh or cry with us, whether we ask it or not. Their perfection is in their unobtrusiveness. They lie above us in patient beauty, always exhibiting the same perfections; always ready with their wealth of symmetry, whether we look or no; unperturbed by our indifference, unconscious of our scorn, but ever sure of conquering our regard in the end, and teaching the lesson they were created to bear us.

If, then, a little plot of sky have such a host of beatitudes in store, how much more beneficent must be the great sweep of the semi-circled East! And, again, if this whole broad realm be overrun with the beauty of the dawn, how joyous, how profound, how wonderful beyond compare must be the effect upon the soul which can give itself up to the spectacle and absorb its meaning!

That is the true seer of the morning who can be abroad before her and watch the stars, reckless in brilliancy as she approaches, grow dim in the breath of light blue radiance which unrolls for her dainty step like a royal carpet. He is the true lover of beauty who is broad awake when she looks above the edge of the hills and seems to draw back shivering at the sight of the cold, dark world before her. There is a slight upspringing of pink ether, an outrush of light and color, and lo!—the rim of the very sun himself is peering at the horizon. It is day—but a myriad of ceremonies must be observed before the great lord is decked for his triumph. Light halos of color, like dancing-girls, must go before him; clouds in a livery of his own making must stand like seneschals as he enters; and, last, the wide, dark area of earth must brighten to receive his footsteps and lift up her grains and her foliage as an offering beloved of his eyes.

The morning is fine in all aspects. Nature, in truth, is always at her best. But in early spring, when there is a chorus of birds to sing carols as she enters, when the new growths seem to be thin-fibred and pervious to her airy shafts of light, when the green is crisp and dew can sparkle undusted in the roads and fields—then she is preëminently beautiful. The season is young, and the day, in early freshness of tint and feeling, seems to seek her out as youthful lovers seek and find each other. The hues shed by day-break are the very elements needful to complete the perfection of all-but-perfect springtide. It is a picture of earthly and heavenly excellence blended into divine beauty. Nothing can be nearer the truth of nature than this commingling of the perfections of both worlds. An evening of spring does not strike the accordant note. Night-tide is essentially pathetic. It is the autumn of the day. The clouds grow hectic with excess of color in the strong backward glow of the sun, and lying, as they do, in an atmosphere surcharged the day long with light, they seem to wither and fade with the sentiment of parting upon them. It is not so in spring dawn. The light slips up and up, tinging now one edge, now another, until the whole rack of fleece is filled with an expectancy of the coming demonstration. The tone is cool and nascent at dawn. At night it is warm, ruddy, mature. Surely spring and dawn were ordained companions from of old.

But the dawn is likewise friendly with the season of early frost, when the brittle atmosphere seems to reflect and magnify her enchantments like a beryl-glass. There is neither haze nor dust to sully her clear movements when frost has once laid its network on the ground. In that early hour of day when the white web so gently, but irresistibly, spreads abroad, there is neither noise nor wind. The earth lies as if the chill were creeping about its bones, with so sweet a pain that it cared not to throw off the lethargy; as if it lay entranced in a frozen dream. Birds are then mute. Nothing calls us to the open air. Farm sounds, save year-long-dutiful chanticleer and the house dog, are hushed. Even the babble of brooks has a cold reserve in its tone. The time of the fireside is at hand. Man's instinct of home is uppermost. Out-of-doors has turned him a cold shoulder and he shuts himself in, destroying logs, as ancient captains destroyed prisoners, in

reprisal. There is a sweetness in such ingleside life, truly; oftentimes it seems the best of life. But would it be so were there no landscape beyond the threshold? Would the fire be dreamful and draw us to reverie if we had not already educated "that inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude," to take note of things seen and reproduce them for us unseen? Would the crackle of dry bark be cosy if we had never seen the straight, serried lines of forest trees? Would the smell of thawing sap be fine if we knew not the smell of springtide earth and sweet-fern? Hardly so.

But there are later moments of the morning which have an equal beauty and significance with this early time. As the full round of the sun rests upon the farthest limit of earth and seems an instant to pause there, gathering force for his onward work, there is a golden light abroad which has the power of the philosopher's stone and can turn the commonest clods, for the time being, into pure metal. It flows down a field, newly tinged with young green, or through the wide gaps that lie between shocks of corn, and gilds, here a furrow, there a corn tassel, and further on a bunch of slender weeds, as if some invisible artist, brush in hand, were going down the country-side and whimsically painting whatever first caught his sight.

Of all the plaintive notes in nature, that inaudible one stricken by a field of corn-sheaves is, perhaps, the most touching. The brown, ragged field lies in the mute sorrow of autumn, holding to its breast what was once so dear in birth and growth and now so precious in its death; and the rustling sheaves, bundled by rude hands into a beauty inimitable, with the inner green of the stalks showing out and the faded husks, withered in size and seeming to bleed a brown life-blood where the once yellow silk floats from its sheathe—the rustling sheaves cling to the mother-breast like an embattled people who have banded to resist the invader.

But it is of the morning as it flows down through such a harvest that we would speak. As the spring and dawn are equals in comradeship—a perfect unity—so the morning and autumn, like youth and age, are a disparity that is full of meaning and melancholy. The parting foliage, overgrown and out-worn with weather, is no fellow for the youth of morning. The grass and heather and furze are misty with age, and even the flowers are of a naturally hard color and tissue fit for severe changes and unused to dalliance. They are the Puritans of the flora and look with little favor upon the coquetry of wind and sun. There is beauty in them all as there must be in everything reared by earth, but it is a severe and sturdy beauty that shows no emotion at the caress of a sunbeam.

We are told of aged men who gaze into the future for rest and revelation. Looking backward to the morning is full of regrets. In the region beyond there shall be a new morning for them. They are done with that which never fulfilled its promise. They are suspicious of its courtesies. So the autumn seems to treat the advances of new-sprung day; and there is a sweet melancholy in the encounter which is the compliment and concord of that other rapturous one. It is the bass note in a harmony where the spring and dawn sing a ditty full of melody and joy. It is the thought below the laughter; the sorrow beneath the smile.

And thus it is that the morning becomes a priceless treasure to the spirit and makes the memory beautiful with its reflected light. It must be seen and understood in its fulness so that its influences shall creep about the heart and make a "sunshine in a shady place" beside the winter fire or through the dull March rains. It becomes a perennial source of pleasure and enlightenment so seen and so valued. It is a scripture full of texts which deepen in meaning as we ponder them over, and grow in wisdom to understand them.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

A JUVENILE MAGAZINE'S GRADUATES.

THE happiness of graduating a class of bright young writers who win success in the literary field rarely comes to a magazine or journal, the chief literary satisfaction of nearly all magazine or newspaper editors and publishers being connected with the literary contents of their periodicals. It is occasionally the experience of a magazine or journal to start a writer who eventually achieves national or even universal fame; but to have graduated within the space of two years, ten writers, all of whom have stuck to their work, most of whom are writing constantly, and more than one-half of whom have published books, and are ranked with the first authors in their peculiar lines, is a very rare experience.

It is, moreover, a remarkable circumstance when such a graduation is made by a young people's magazine. I know of only one case of this kind, and that is the case of *Our Young Folks*, a monthly magazine established by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, in Boston, during the Rebellion, and published by those gentlemen and their successors, until 1873, when it was merged in *St. Nicholas*.

In 1871, after a successful experiment in calling out essays in competition for prizes, the editors of *Our Young Folks*, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge and Miss Lucy Larcom, established in the back pages of that magazine a department called "Our Young Contributors' Department." This occupied five or six pages, usually, and contained from three to six contributions per number; it began with prose, exclusively, I believe, but soon presented both prose and verse; it was continued about two years, and was remarkable for the originality, variety, and force and grace of expression of its contents.

During its existence a large number of young persons sent contributions to its editors, many of which were well-written and interesting, but only a few of which, it is obvious, could be printed; from so extensive a supply of good things the editors were enabled to make up a very attractive list of accepted articles. The age-limit of writers was such as to prevent many from sending whose efforts were very crude; and to keep out many who would else have sent, who were old enough to have acquired all the practice necessary to a writer. It being the aim of the department to encourage promising young writers, the wisdom of such a limit, on the one-hand, is apparent.

Of those who sent their first writings either to this department or to the editors for use in such place as they might select, may be named C. A. Stephens, William S. Walsh, Robert M. Walsh, Helen Gray Cone, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Mary Sheldon Barnes, Theodora R. Jenness, F. ("Fern") Hamilton, Eudora Stone Bumstead, and Edwin R. Champlin ("Clarence Fairfield.")

We wonder how many who read those early essays and verses of these writers foresaw the stream (which has relatively but just begun to pour out) of "Camping-Out" books, historical, critical, political, biographical and reference books, newspaper and magazine stories of adventure, and literary papers, with which they were destined to follow them?

In addition to the creative work, some of these writers have done editorial and school-room service, one having become at thirty-two, the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, and another having at twenty, edited the *Danbury News* while its editor was in Europe.

All who are writing for periodicals are writing for the best.

One of them has in hand a work of reference on which his best energies have been spent for many years, and which several years will be required to complete; another has written at least twelve volumes of more than 300 pages each, besides enough newspaper sketches to make half a dozen volumes of equal size; another has produced aside from serious work in verse, of fine quality, poetical travesties and "drives" of marked force, which have been copied endlessly in newspaper and compilation; and another, in connection with her work as a Normal-school teacher, has produced the best general history extant.

If the graduation of such a class is not a great satisfaction to the editors under whom they were graduated, those editors cannot appreciate one of the best results of their editing. It is certain that the graduates themselves, always ardent admirers of *Our Young Folks*—which, to the minds of some of them, has had no equal, in letter-press features, for persons of the age and temperament for which that periodical was chiefly intended—value the assistance which that publication afforded them as the most beneficial in all their early experience in literature.

Dover, Maine.

WINDHAM S. ROSELIN.

MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

THE *Andover Review* for November opens with a paper on three theological panics—that over the Oxford Movement, that raised by the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, and that caused by "Essays and Reviews"—from the pen of the original and independent English theologian, Rev. J. B. Heard. Mr. Gamaliel Bradford criticises realistic literature ably, but in a despondent tone. Dr. Lyman Abbott writes of "Paul's Theology" in an informal way, and with a view to reconciling opposite views of the Apostle's teaching on such subjects as righteousness, justification, and law. Mr. Hamilton A. Hill continues his discussion of the American Board, tracing the quarrel over the new Theology to Dr. Edward A. Park, formerly Professor at Andover, and sharing the blame liberally with Dr. Alden, the Secretary of the Board. He shows that Dr. Alden presided over a council of the churches called to install Rev. W. E. Griffis as pastor of a Boston church, and made no objection to him, although he avowed his belief in probation after death. He infers there is one measure for ministers who have wealthy churches on their side, and another for candidates who are seeking the mission field. And he makes a point in saying that while a belief in probation after death was to "cut the nerve of missions," Dr. Alden's trouble has been to repress the missionary zeal of men and women who hold that. Professor Tucker of Andover publishes the Missionary Sermon he preached at Andover in the Seminary, the first

Sunday after the recent meeting of the American Board. The editors discuss some of the utterances of prominent conservatives at that meeting, and give the record of its action. They also discuss the technical education of ministers, with suggestions for its improvement. Mr. Dike proposes to the Evangelical Alliance to take up sociological topics. There are the usual book notices, with literary and other intelligence.

* * *

The New Princeton Review for November strikes us as an unusually good number. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner applies the tests of common sense and decency to Prof. Dowden's "Life of Shelley" in the opening article, in a way surpassed only by Walter Bagehot's superb analysis of the same poet. Rev. George Woolsey Hodge of this city presses the strong points of the plan of church reunion which is outlined by the action of the House of Bishops of his Church. His article coincides with much that we said of that plan last May; and we do not think the editor happy in his suggestion that Christian union might bring about theological stagnation and indifference. On every hand we see that theological interest no longer attaches to the differences between the denominations, but to those which have arisen within each of them. Would this cease if they were united in one? Mr. George Cary Eggleston, in a paper on "The American Idea," traces the innovations on the earlier conceptions of liberty and equality which have grown out of the conflict of organized labor and capital, and proposes remedies. Mr. J. Durand gives a sketch of the official correspondence of the first French minister to the United States, as it is preserved in the archives of the French Republic. It is especially interesting to Philadelphians, as nearly all of it was written from this city, and it contains incidental notices of the state of affairs here. Rev. Dr. Nast, of the M. E. Church, gives his recollections of David Friedrich Strauss, whom he had as a classmate in the Wurttemberg Seminary. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent reviews Dean Plumptre's new translation of Dante's "Inferno." He pronounces it a failure just because the author has attempted to render it in the *terza rima* of the original, and then had to forego both the literal exactness, which is imperative in a rendering of Dante, and the adaptation of sound to sense which is especially notable in that poet. If he be right Dante is incapable of translation. The paper gives us a high opinion of the critical acumen of the new professor in the Union Theological Seminary. There is a rather long story of Creole life: "The Drama of an Evening." The number, which is the last of the fourth volume, closes with a record of events for six months and an analytical index to the volume.

* * *

The Nineteenth Century for November opens with a merciless review of Dr. Ingram's "History of the Irish Union" by Mr. Gladstone. But how inconsequent is Mr. Gladstone's meagre offer of "a statutory parliament," when viewed in the light of the facts here given. Colonel Ridgeway, who was on the English half of the commission to draw the new frontier between Afghanistan and the Russian possessions, describes and defends the work done. Mrs. Beatrice Potter opens another page of the description of East End miseries by her account of "The Dock life of East London." She especially complains of the unorganized condition of dock industry, as of the industry of the East End generally, and says the ship-owners do not take any pains to improve this or to make work steadier. Salar Jung, the Hindu Nawab, continues his account of his impressions on his recent visit to Europe to attend the Jubilee celebration. He shows himself a keen student of the political drift of Europe, and argues that England, with 50,000,000 Moslem subjects in India, cannot afford to coöperate in the overthrow of the power of the Caliph of all orthodox Moslems on the Bosphorus. Mr. Gurney defends his book "The Phantasms of the Living," against the criticisms of Mr. Taylor Jones in a previous number.

Mr. Edward Dicey supplements his book against Home Rule by a paper on "The Case for the Unionists," of whom he is one. He admits that "the prospects of the Liberal Unionists at this moment are the reverse of encouraging. *Vires acquirit eundo* must be the motto of every successful secession. The secession led by Lord Hartington has not gained strength as it went along, and its success is therefore more than doubtful." He thinks the real reason of this is that "they have occupied a false position," and that they must unite with the Tories in organizing a Unionist party represented by a Unionist ministry. As usual, he tries to bolster up his case by appeal to American precedents, and takes for parallel the alliance of Republicans and Democrats to prosecute the war for the Union. But there is some difference in the inspiring and attractive force of an honorable and patriotic war and the infamous and brutal coercion campaign now in progress in Ireland. Mr. Frank A. Hill proposes reform in methods of parliamentary business, and casts doubts on the worth of Mr. Gladstone's "Electoral Statistics." Mr. Edward Salmon reviews

rapidly the history of children's books from the beginning. He admits American superiority in the matter of illustrated periodicals. Mr. Justice Stephen reviews Mr. St. George Mivart's two recent articles on Modern Catholicism, and insists that that gentleman has abandoned the only safe ground for a Catholic controversialist.

REVIEWS.

THE BHAGAVAD GITA; OR, THE LORD'S LAY. With Commentary and Notes, as well as References to the Christian Scriptures. Translated from the Sanskrit for the Benefit of those in search of Spiritual Light, by Mohini M. Chatterji, M. A. Pp. ix. and 283. Gr. 8vo. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THIS is the fourth translation—including Mr. Edwin Arnold's poetical version—of the Bhagavad-Gitā, which has appeared in this country. It has the interest which attaches to some of its predecessors that it is the work of a Hindoo scholar, to whom the book has much the same sacredness that Christians attach to the Bible. Mr. Chatterji, who is now visiting this country, is not the first Hindoo who has made an English version of the poem. Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, of Bombay, published a translation in English blank-verse in 1875, and again more recently the same pundit furnished a prose version for Dr. Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the East." Mr. Chatterji gives no account in his preface of his relation to his predecessors. Whether he has used them or ignored them we are not told; probably the latter.

His own point of view seems to be that of the Brahmo-Somaj. He does not uphold the scriptures of India in opposition to those of Judea. He believes that the same Holy Spirit that guided psalmists, evangelists, and prophets, was concerned in equal measure in the preparation of the "The Lord's Lay." He seeks to show the coincidences, not of expression, but of thought, which characterize both. Not that he regards either as indebted historically to the author, but both as having the same divine authorship. He himself seems to have familiarized himself so closely with the Bible that he finds its speech his natural form of utterance on these great themes.

An especial merit of the book is that the text is accompanied, verse by verse, with the commentary on which Hindoo scholars set the highest value,—that of Sankarāchārya. While the Bhagavad-Gitā itself probably was composed about the beginning of the Christian era, in the period of Buddhist ascendancy, this greatest of Hindoo commentators belongs to the period when the revival of Brahmanism was driving that faith out of India. He lived, according to Monier Williams, between A. D. 650 and A. D. 740, while Mr. Hunter puts him into the ninth century. From A. D. 800 Brahmanism was the ruling faith, while by A. D. 900 Buddhism was an exiled religion, according to Mr. Hunter. To this result he probably contributed as much as any other single man, by the vigor and attractiveness he imparted to Hindoo philosophy, by his unification of the schools into which it was divided, and by his giving shape to the worship of Shiva. This latter is the ascetic form of Brahmanism, which the educated classes prefer, while the majority prefer the more self-indulgent worship of Vishnu. But he himself addressed himself to both classes, and wandered over India as an itinerant preacher. That he died in his thirty-second year is a traditional statement, which hardly can be reconciled with the extent and content of his works.

As a thinker this founder of modern Brahmanism resembles Spinoza more closely than any other European. Like him he reduces individual and finite existence to mere appearance, possessed of a certain relative truth, but after all is said, appearance only. Like him he makes religion to consist in right knowledge, to the exclusion or neglect of religious observances. And to this day his genuine disciples, the Smarta Brahmins of Southern India, live a life of calm contemplation, such as would have characterized a Spinozistic sect, if any ever had come to exist. But while Spinozism fell upon uncongenial soil, and never has mastered more than a handful of thinkers among its adherents, India heard her Spinoza with thirsty heart, and to this day her religious condition is a monument to his influence.

Mr. Chatterji reproduces his master as closely as our forms of thought will permit, adding in some places what is needed to make the sense clear. He is inclined to think the Bhagavad-Gitā is rather above the Bible, since in its brief compass it contains more teaching about the Divine nature than the whole Bible contains. The reason is obvious. The Bible method of disclosing God is through human relations, and not by dogmatic philosophic utterances, which find a response only in exceptional natures. It exalts what the Hindoo philosopher despises. It treats as living and precious realities what he thinks mere delusions. It would justify the horror of civil war and the mutual slaughter of kinsmen, which Krishna rebukes as weakness in Arjuna at the opening of the poem. And while the Biblical view of God is not that of the Deist, who would regard him as separated from a law-bound

universe, neither is it that of the Pantheist, who sees the creature swallowed up in the divine.

The book is one of deep and suggestive thought, and is worthy of all the attention it has received from European scholarship and philosophy, since A. W. Schlegel first disclosed it to Western students in his Latin version, and Wilhelm von Humboldt discussed it in his German essay. And the commentary here given is a genuine help to a just appreciation of it. But there are decided limits to its value as a religious text-book.

CLAVERTHOUSE. By Mowbray Morris. [English Worthies. Edited by Andrew Lang]. Pp. 222. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

There are several senses of the word "worthy." Indeed the adjective only raises the question of what the man was "worthy." The great majority of his Scottish countrymen have had no doubt whatever of what John Graham of Claverhouse was worthy, and nothing that has transpired in the course of two centuries, and no brilliant romancing or ingenious writing on the part of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Napier, and others, has changed their mind in the least. The man stands between "fause Monteith" and "bloody Mackenzie" on a pillory from which no scholarship ever will take him down. And England which thinks she understands Ireland better than the Irish, may also plume herself on understanding Scotland better than the Scotch. She may put this man, who with all his faults was thoroughly Scotch in everything but his lack of a share of the religious earnestness of his people, into a list of English worthies, and get a Scotchman to edit the series. But in no list of Scottish worthies has his name ever appeared.

Mr. Mowbray Morris goes about his work of making Claverhouse a "worthy" with a good deal of skill. He does not apply his whitewash indiscriminately by any means. His first point is to make a broad discrimination between his hero and the rest of his party. He admits the utter badness of the policy by which an English church polity was forced upon the Scottish people. He admits that Archbishop Sharp was an apostate who deserved the hatred of the people, that Dalzell was a ruffian, Grierson of Lag another, Lauderdale a greedy and unprincipled scoundrel, and so forth. For none of these men does he put forward the plea of "legality" which he works so hard on Claverhouse's account. He submits the charges against none of them to the microscopic tests he applies to those against his "worthy." Nor does he even "abuse plaintiff's attorney," as Mr. Napier was foolish enough to do. He admits that Woodrow is a notably fairminded writer, whose accounts are discounted only by his remoteness of time from the events. Above all he does not claim that Claverhouse was a faultless man or soldier. In one case he has no other defense for a cruel killing, than that he *probably* took a step which would have brought it within the law, but which no record, his own letters not excepted, mention.

With this show of impartiality he girds his loins for the work of disproving the estimate the Scottish nation has formed of one of its most brilliant soldiers, *viz.*, that he was a man who executed infamous and cruel laws with gusto, and placed his sword wittingly at the disposal of the authors of one of the most infamous persecutions that has disgraced the annals of British history. We wish he had read what Mr. Burton said of the limits of historic proof in his comment on the attempts to vindicate Queen Mary from the infamy of the Casket Letters. Like the advocates on whom that historian comments, he demands proof which would justify a jury in a verdict of guilty in a capital case. He argues like a lawyer retained for the defense, rather than pronounces on the preponderance of evidence. And nowhere does he display his prepossessions as an advocate more distinctly than in his account of the Covenanters, whom Claverhouse was concerned with. There is a large contemporary literature of Covenantism; none of it is mentioned in his list of authorities. Neither their official "Informatory Vindication" with its valuable array of documents, nor Mr. Shields's "Faithful Contendings" with its candid narrative of their difficulties, nor Mr. McWard's "Earnest Contendings," nor James Renwick's correspondence, nor anything but Mr. Shields's "Short Memorial" seems to have come in his way. As a consequence he, like Sir Walter Scott, has to fall back upon his imagination to discover what manner of men these were, and the result is not favorable to them. He constructs out of his fancy "the horrible compound of blasphemy and treason, which too often made up the eloquence of the Conventicles." Or did he get it out of that notable libel, Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality?"

Mr. Morris is fond of a parallel between "the Irish party of our times" and the Covenanters. Neither party would welcome the parallel, but it is not an unfit one. The reign of Coercion which to-day rouses England and America to just indignation against the Tories is not unlike that which horrified even England two centuries ago. It differs only in that the Lauderdale and the Claverhouses of to-day dare not "harry" Munster as the Tories of the seventeenth century harried the Western Lowlands.

They do not seem to lack the will, but the ampler means of appeal to the civilized world, and to England in particular, make the thing impossible. And as England rose and cast out the dynasty and overthrew the party which found its ablest and most willing instrument of oppression in Claverhouse, so may Ireland and England and Scotland unite to make the Claverhouses on a smaller scale things of the past.

R. E. T.

THE BOYHOOD OF LIVING AUTHORS. By William H. Rideing. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

The plan of this little book is original as things go, and it has been worked up by the author with unobtrusive skill. Taking the apt Shakespearean expression,

"—the spirit of a youth

That means to be of note"

as a text, Mr. Rideing shows how the spirits of divers youth who in their maturity have done much for the world were even in their unfledged shape the clear forerunners of their enlarged manhood. The dreamers in the battle of life were dreamers in childhood, the after-fighters were fighters from the start. These revelations are very curious and valuable. Although the book is designed as a "juvenile," and ought to have a taking interest in that direction, it is an important contribution to character-study. We confess to having turned over these anecdotes with a lively and uncommon sort of satisfaction. There is a certain comfort in reading of Holmes's fondness for whittling, of surreptitious reading of "The Arabian Nights," of his huge belief in "omens," such as the attaching of some mighty issue to the hitting or missing of a tree by a thrown stone, and we dwell with sympathy on T. B. Aldrich's attempt to "restore" an old hide-covered trunk with a barber's preparation for baldness, on which he expended his pocket money.

People who do not care for incident of that kind may leave Mr. Rideing alone, but those who do will find much that is diverting, and more than that, in his book. The sketch of Trowbridge's boy-life on a stony farm in western New York, at a time when there was but a single house where the city of Rochester now stands, is particularly graphic; how with all the disadvantages of such an environment the boy taught himself from books German, French, and Latin, and so well that he learned to read and translate those languages before he ever saw a person who was conversant with them; how afterward, when he had definitely made up his mind to follow literature, he found himself often reduced to his "last loaf" yet persevered, and in the end conquered. It is striking to note how many literary men have been country boys. Others of Mr. Rideing's subjects who have had experiences more or less like Mr. Trowbridge's are Whittier, Boyesen, and C. D. Warner. Whittier's beginnings were very humble; he was himself the "barefoot boy" of one of his sweetest set of verses. Some of the prettiest stories told here are about Whittier; how he first saw himself in print (in the Poet's Corner of the country paper, to which his sister had sent one of his poems unknown to him) while at work in the fields with his father, and had to turn away to hide his happy tears; how the editor who accepted the boyish verses hunted up his contributor in the old farm house, and told him his name was William Lloyd Garrison, and how from that hour dated a lifelong friendship, and devotion to great ends in common.

Early lives of another kind were those of Gladstone, Lowell, Clarke Russell, and E. E. Hale, but each of these was marked, as Mr. Rideing outlines, with characteristics of simplicity and straightforward honesty, indicative of the coming man. So is the drollery of Stockton shown in his boyish antics, and in the belief in which he tried to induce his companions to share in a upas tree in a swamp near his home in the country. Without unduly rubbing the bloom off our peach, we may further say that these sketches have in some cases been prepared with the help of the authors concerned, and in no instance without their approval.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AMONG the recent visitors to Philadelphia was Mr. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, whose book "Slav or Saxon; a Study of the Growth and Tendencies of Russian Development," is about to appear from the press of Messrs. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Foulke also has in his care, at present, the correspondence and other manuscripts of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, and has in hand a biography of Mr. Morton, by desire of the family.

Catalogue-making in these days is, not seldom, real art work. Where there is the disposition to spend money in this direction it is possible to produce business announcements which are more than simple lists of books. Pictures, ornament, fine typography, may be brought into use with admirable effect. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just issued one of these elaborate catalogues, embracing their entire list of publications, and it makes a beauti-

ful pamphlet, well worth preserving. It contains nearly forty portraits of authors whose works are published by the firm.

The J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a volume of popular essays by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, entitled "Doctor and Patient," largely made up of advice to women.—Miss Edith M. Thomas has collected a new volume of her poems, which she entitles "Lyrics and Sonnets."—Mrs. Ricketts, widow of the late Major General James B. Ricketts, is about to publish her recollections of Washington society, of which she was long a prominent member.

A translation of Professor Ebers' biography of Richard Lepsius will be published soon by Mr. Gottsberger, New York.—Prof. Mahaffy's new book, "Greek Thought and Life to the Roman Conquest" is on the eve of publication.—"Smith: a Tragedy" by John Davidson, author of "Bruce: a Drama" is announced in Glasgow. The *motif* is rebellion against the society of to-day.

"For Her Daily Bread," a narrative of a Chicago working girl's life, has had a preface written for it by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. Messrs. Rand McNally & Co. will publish the book.

Prof. Soley's new book, "The Boys of 1812," is to be published immediately by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, at two dollars and fifty cents, instead of three dollars as announced. It is full of spirited illustrations by F. T. Merrill and Hendry. It is announced by the same publishers that the demand for the limited Japan paper, edition of "The Song of the River," has been so great that the edition has been practically exhausted, and the price is advanced from four to six dollars.

The title of Charles Egbert Craddock's new book, soon to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is "The Story of Keedon Bluffs."

Signor A. De Gubernatis is about to recast his "Biographical Dictionary," under the new and better title of "An International Dictionary of Living Writers."—Prof. Willard Fiske's bibliography of Petrarch's "De Remediis" is completed, even to the index, but its appearance may be delayed for mechanical reasons.—A new and revised edition of Heaton's "History of Painting," edited by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, is announced.—A collection of the letters and writings of Emin Pasha is about to be published at Leipzig. Dr. Schweinfurth and Prof. Ratzell are the editors.

At the International Literary and Artistic Congress at Madrid, last month, resolutions were voted in favor of making copyright legislation uniform in all countries, and declaring rights absolute not only during the life of the author, but also for eighty years after his death, in the hands of heirs or persons to whom such rights can be transferred.

After the completion of her "Memoires" and a volume of verse called "Les Oceaniennes," Louise Michel seriously proposes to attempt to civilize some of the savage races of the Pacific.

Mr. Rider Haggard has not one but two new books nearly ready. One is, as announced, a romance of Egyptian history,—the other is a story of modern life founded on a remarkable original motive.

The first annual report of the Commission of Colleges in New England is now ready and may be had of Prof. W. C. Poland of Brown University. Nothing to speak of appears to have been accomplished so far by the Commission.

Mr. Austin Dobson's "Life of Goldsmith" will appear soon in the series of "Great Writers."—Mr. J. Addington Symonds has undertaken to write a life of Edgar Allan Poe for publication in a popular series.—The author of the volume just issued anonymously in London, entitled "Religio Vintoris," is understood to be Cardinal Manning.—"A Dream of John Ball," by William Morris, the Socialist poet, with a frontispiece by E. Burne Jones, will soon appear in London.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. republish for 1888 the Browning, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whitney, and Whittier Calendars, with substantially the same decorated cards as this year, but with a marked change in the arrangement of selections from the authors' writings. They are now bound in cloth, so that when the last leaf shall be turned they form a pretty cloth-bound volume of choice passages. All except the Whitney have portraits and other artistic designs drawn from the authors' residences or from characters or incidents in their writings. Printed in colors.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE recent number of the *Journal of the Exegetical Society* contains an interesting article by Dr. Isaac H. Hall, entitled the "Lives of the Prophets." It is a translation of the work of Epiphanius of Cyprus, of that name, from a Syriac manuscript newly acquired by Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Mr. Gomme has retired from the editorship of *The Antiquary*.

Mr. Elliot Stock, (London), announces an illustrated magazine for book-lovers, entitled *The Bookworm*. The first number will be published on November 25th, and will contain introductory verses by Mr. Andrew Lang.

The new horticultural journal to be commenced in New York about the first of the new year, to which we have already referred, is to be called *Sylva*. It will be published weekly, with illustrations.

The Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* will contain double the usual number of illustrations, every one of which has been made from a drawing by some well-known and expert artist. A few of those represented are Will H. Low, William Hole, A.R. S.A., R. Swain Gifford, Howard Pyle, E. H. Blashfield, J. W. Alexander, George Foster Barnes, F. Hopkinson Smith, and F. S. Church. The price will remain the same as usual.

The Spanish author, Isadore Lapuya, begins this month the publication in Madrid of a magazine printed in German. Its object is to enlighten Germans on literary, social, and political matters in Spain.

Walter Besant is about to bring out, as editor, *The People's Palace Magazine*, an adjunct of his great humanitarian project in the East End of London.

The Marquis of Ripon and Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., have become part proprietors of *Merry England*, a magazine of secular literature chiefly circulated among Roman Catholics.

With the beginning of the new year a new quarterly devoted to literary history will be published at Weimar, edited by Professor Leuffert.

Over one hundred subscribers have been secured by the promoters of an American society for the study of Folk Lore, of which the principal object is to be the establishment of a journal of a scientific character. Two hundred names will be necessary to secure publication. Some of the most distinguished names of the country appear among the signatures. The journal will be designed (1) for the collection of the fast vanishing remains of Folk Lore in America; lore of negroes in the Southern States of the Union; lore of the Indian tribes of North America; lore of French Canada, Mexico, etc. and (2) for the study of the general subject and publication of the results of special students in this department. It is proposed to set the annual payment, necessary to membership, at \$3. This payment will entitle each member to a copy of the journal, which, it is thought, may be issued quarterly.

SCIENCE NOTES.

IN a letter published in the current number of *Science*, Mr. C. A. Crampton reviews the work of the experiment station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Fort Scott, Kansas, in the treatment of sorghum, and states his opinion that the process has now been brought to a stage of advancement which leaves no doubt as to the ultimate commercial success of growing sorghum for the manufacture of sugar and secondary products. "Single experimental runs," he says, "have given a yield as high as one hundred and thirteen pounds of 'first sugar' to the ton of cleaned cane, with seventeen and a half pounds of 'second sugar,' or a total of one hundred and thirty pounds to the ton. This is at least twice as large a yield as has ever been obtained by pressure extraction, even under the most favorable conditions." But some warning, he thinks, is necessary to those who are likely to start in too rashly to make their fortunes in an entirely new industry. "The most careful and thorough scientific supervision must be exercised over the entire process of manufacture. At the present prices for sorghum-seed, which is in great demand for planting for forage purposes and for the sirup, a yield of anything in the neighborhood of one hundred pounds of sugar to the ton of cane would afford a very wide margin on the cost of production, since the cane can be grown for one dollar and fifty cents per ton; but the success of the industry would necessarily involve a reduction of the prices for these important by-products to a much lower figure, and cut off a very considerable proportion of the present profits in the production. On the other hand, much is to be hoped from the apparently great adaptability of the plant to the soil and climate of a large area of this country, and from scientifically conducted experiments for the increase of its saccharine content. This much, at least, can be said of the experiments that have been carried on by the Department of Agriculture: they have shown that good marketable sugar can be made from sorghum cane in sufficient quantities to pay at the present prices for the products and by-products of the manufacture. The question as to whether we are to have a national sugar-industry in the United States will probably work out its own solution before many years."

The bulletins concerning the condition of the Crown Prince of

Germany have recently taken a tone of frank despondency, and it is growing evident that the gravity of his condition can be no longer concealed. Two court physicians from Berlin have been ordered to San Remo, where the Crown Prince is, to consult with Dr. Mackenzie, of London, and the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* in giving the information, admits that the Prince's throat is worse, but says there is no immediate danger. Dr. Mackenzie's bulletins in the London papers are more open in giving information. He says there has been a new malignant growth of the same kind as heretofore, but further down in the throat, and that it will necessitate a serious surgical operation to remove it, as it is too far down to be reached through the mouth, and the cutting of the throat will probably be rendered necessary. There have been discharges of pus from the new growth in the throat, and it is recognized that prompt measures will need to be taken if the imminent danger which now threatens is to be averted.

The *Scientific American* gives the following information about the rather new industry of wood-distillation, and the way it is carried on at Cadosia, N. Y., its principal seat in this country. The wood is delivered at the works in ordinary four-foot lengths and is then piled in the distilling retorts. These retorts consist of cast iron, somewhat in the form of a steam boiler, about ten feet long and four and a-half feet diameter, having a large manhole at one end and condensing exit neck at the other end. When a retort is filled with wood the manhole is closed and sealed; a slow fire is then started under the retort. The first products of the distillation, consisting of alcoholic vapors, are passed through a condensing worm, and the liquid thus produced is subsequently redistilled and this product then sold. The second products of the distillation, consisting of acetic vapors, are condensed as before described and the liquid is mixed with lime, thorough mixture being affected by mechanical means, thus producing acetate of lime—used in cloth printing works. The crude acetate is placed above the retorts on racks, where it is dried and is then ready for market. The third products of the distillation, consisting of tarry matters and naphthas, are shipped as produced, and subsequently refined. The last products, consisting of heavy tars, are used at the works as fuel. When the distillation is finished, there remains within the retorts a mass of clean and beautiful charcoal, ready for market, and all of it is sold to the steel makers.

"Portable sunlight" is the name given to a new illuminant, of which a public test has just been made in Glasgow by Luther & Rose, the patentees. It is obtained by the evaporation of creosote, tar, or other hydrocarbon oils, and it produces an intense white flame up to 3,000-candle power, at a cost of about two cents per hour per 1,000 candles. The apparatus consists of a steel cylinder for the oil, tested up to a pressure of 200 lb. to the square inch, surrounded by a cast-iron jacket to prevent condensation, and the vapor is raised by the slow combustion of a coke fire placed underneath. From the cylinder the vapor is carried through a tube to the combustion-box on the top, into which air is introduced in the proportion necessary for proper combustion, with the result that a dazzling light is produced.

A new process for the manufacture of aluminium has, it is stated, been recently patented in France. The operation is divided into two parts, in the first of which ten parts by weight of powdered alumina are mixed with four of lamp-black, a sufficient quantity of tar being added to form a thick paste. This is then placed in a suitable receptacle and calcined at a red heat till the oil or tar is completely decomposed, leaving a brittle solid, which is then broken into small lumps, and subjected in a closed vessel to the action of an atmosphere of carbon bisulphide, a current of which is kept constantly flowing through the vessel. On raising the temperature, it is said that this agent decomposes the carboniferous mixture with the production of carbonic acid gas and a sulphide of aluminium, from which the pure metal is afterwards obtained with the aid of hydrogen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

VOTING IN THE "AMERICAN BOARD."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE AMERICAN continues to give me more information, and more satisfaction on political questions and literary matters than any other paper that comes to my table. Once in a while I find myself obliged to dissent, mildly, from some position taken,—as, e. g., in the article on the A. B. O. F. M.,—Oct. 15th, p. 405,—where I have placed several pencil marks, to designate errors of statement. Especially the last sentence of the first paragraph of the article. I have been an honorary member of the Board for forty years, and have attended meetings often, but *never* voted on an "important question," nor has "custom given the right to vote" on such questions, at any time. That is, on a question of administration, or policy, or principle. Where the interest and coopera-

tion of the constituency are concerned, the assembly has sometimes been requested to vote perhaps. But never, in choice of officers, or any actual business of the corporation.

Not that I am altogether in sympathy with the majority, in the votes at the last meeting; but only in the interest of truth and fairness do I write. I agree with Dr. Storrs, Dr. Walker, Prof. Fisher, *et al.*, that there ought to be found, and might be found, some ground of practical agreement and compromise; and still hope and pray for that result—sometime. M. K. C.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 2.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE MONK'S WEDDING. A Novel. By Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pp. 169. \$1.25. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
- MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY. A Typical American Naval Officer. Pp. 459. \$2.00. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
- ROYAL TRUTHS. Reported from the Spoken Words of Henry Ward Beecher. Pp. 324. \$1.25. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
- A QUEER RACE. By William Westall. (Cassell's "Rainbow" Series of Original Novels.) Pp. 303. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.
- GEOLOGICAL HISTORY: Being the Natural History of the Earth and of its re-Human Inhabitants. By Edward Hull, M. A. [Etc.] ("Universal History" Series) Pp. 179. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- ANCIENT HISTORY. By George Rawlinson, M. A. ("Universal History" Series.) Pp. 352. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- MEDIEVAL HISTORY. By George Thomas Stokes, D. D. ("Universal History" Series.) Pp. 256. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- MODERN HISTORY. By Arthur St. George Patton, B. A. ("Universal History" Series.) Pp. 624. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE MODERN VIKINGS. Stories of Life and Sport in the Norseland. By Hjalmar H. Boyesen. Pp. 274. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- A STORY OF THE GOLDEN AGE. By James Baldwin. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Pp. 286. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- GUATEMALA: THE LAND OF THE QUETZAL. A Sketch. By William T. Brigham, A. M. Pp. 453. \$5.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- DEAD MAN'S ROCK: A ROMANCE. By Q. Pp. 364. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.
- THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By James Russell Lowell. [With fine illustrations.] Pp. 57. \$10.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- BIBLE TALKS ABOUT BIBLE PICTURES. By Jenny B. Merrill and F. McCready Harris. Pp. 100. \$1.25. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE NEGOTIATION FOR THE DANISH WEST INDIES.¹

THE unprotected condition of the Atlantic coast line of the United States was never fully comprehended until exposed by the experiences of war. It was then demonstrated that the command of the harbor of Nassau, or some other equally good, in the West Indies, was indispensable to successful naval operations, if not to marine enterprise, on that coast. The want of such a port was detrimental to the national cause beyond estimate, while the advantage to the enemy in possessing facilities, not accorded to us, in the British West Indian harbors, enabled them to secure prizes and evade the blockade, prolonging the war at the cost of thousands of lives and uncounted treasure.

The sovereignty of the thousand islands in the Caribbean Sea, comprising the West Indies, is divided among all the naval powers, the United States alone having no foothold there. Convinced of the actual necessity of securing for that government a fortified naval supply station in the Caribbean, President Lincoln and Secretary Seward summoned Vice-Admiral Porter for consultation in regard to the matter. Admiral Porter procured the necessary charts and descriptions of the region from the Hydrographic Bureau, and laid them before the President and Secretary. Forty-five of these islands have a certain importance, and a glance at the map will show that the Danish possessions, viz., the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, of the Virgin group of the Antilles, are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of anchorage and defense. Admiral Porter strongly advised their acquisition, and prepared a memoir on the subject of the Danish islands, more comprehensive, while not practically differing from many other descriptions written at different times and from different stand-points by the various naval officers, merchants, missionaries, and historians who have visited the islands.

Admiral Porter says: "St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies, and the Pacific Ocean, bound to the West Indian Islands or to the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed, coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West Indian Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties, and can be fortified to any extent. The bay on which lies the town of St. Thomas is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts, which can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power can ever hope to take it. St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar of itself, and could not be attacked by a naval force. There would be no possibility of landing troops there, as the island is surrounded by reefs and breakers, and every point near which a vessel or boat could approach is a natural fortification, and only requires guns with little labor expended on fortified works. There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. Its harbor and that of St. John, and the harbor formed by the Water Is-

¹From an article in *Scribner's Monthly* for November, by Olive Risley Seward, entitled "A Diplomatic Episode."

land, would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather, and be secure against an enemy. In fine, St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any other nation."

In January, 1865, both President Lincoln and Secretary Seward caused the desire of this Government to purchase the provinces in the West Indies to be made known to Denmark; . . . and in May, ten months after the proposition was received, Count Frijs communicated to Minister Yeaman that the Danish government declined the American offer of five million dollars, but would cede all the provinces to the United States for fifteen million dollars, the transfer of Santa Cruz to depend on the consent of France--the last in accordance with a treaty stipulation of two hundred years' standing--or two of the islands for ten million dollars, providing the inhabitants would freely and formally consent, by ballot, to the change of allegiance. This proposition was met with an offer from the United States of seven million five hundred thousand dollars for the three islands, which offer was declined by Denmark, and again amended by the United States to an offer of the same sum for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John--leaving Santa Cruz, which is an agricultural island, and not specially desirable as a port or naval station, out of the question. The two governments differed as to the expediency of postponing the transaction until such time as the concurrence of the inhabitants had been secured, and Secretary Seward, while declining to have the stipulation which Denmark claimed inserted in the treaty, instructed Mr. Yeaman to say that permission would be granted the inhabitants to leave the island within two years after the annexation, if they preferred their original allegiance; and he also inclosed a draft of such a convention as would be acceptable to the United States.

But Count Frijs made the consent by vote of the islanders the *sine qua non* of transaction. The principle of allowing or compelling a people to express a preference in questions of this sort originated with Bonaparte, and the exceptional practice of it was introduced into modern transactions by Napoleon III., when France acquired Nice and Savoy. Prussia, by way of conciliating France, consented, in the treaty of Gastein, that a like provision might be resorted to in allowing the North Schleswigers to vote for or against a return to Danish allegiance, and Denmark retained hopes that a retroversion of a portion of Schleswig might be obtained by an expression there of the popular will. It became, consequently, a question of national dignity and political import that the king should allow an equally frank expression of his West Indian subjects before consenting to an irrevocable disposition of their fealty. In the light of these circumstances the United States could not withhold assent to the measure, and finally agreed to the stipulation, adhering to the offer of seven million five hundred thousand dollars for the two islands.

The King of Denmark . . . consented on the 24th of October, 1867, to a solemn treaty for the sale of his West Indian islands to the United States. Ratification was made by stipulation to be contingent on the favorable vote of the West Indian subjects. . . . The 9th of January was appointed for casting the vote. The inhabitants recall it now as the brightest holiday the quaint town has ever witnessed. Rejoicings with guns and ringing bells, accompanied the ceremony, which was furthermore cheered and enlivened by processions and serenades. Star-spangled banners floated from every roof and tower, while in the decorations American blue was substituted for Danish scarlet. The stars and stripes waved over the cross of Denmark, and "Hail Columbia" became by repetition, echoed from the surrounding hills, as familiar as "King Christian," the Danish national hymn.

The ballot cast was declared unanimous in favor of annexation to the United States, there being but twenty-two votes cast against it in St. Thomas, and not one dissenting voice at St. John.

Other independent states have adopted the American republican system, and by so doing have justly claimed special right to our sympathy and protection. The first case on record, however, in which a prosperous, peaceful, loyal, and contented community has freely, and without the prospect of special commercial gain, voted away its natural allegiance and adopted a totally different rule, is that of the Danish West Indians voting themselves American citizens by joyous acclamation. The record of another national conquest, so proud and peaceful, does not exist in all history, and it is incomprehensible that no response should ever have been made to it by the nation to whom this matchless tribute of confidence and admiration was so gratuitously paid.

Denmark was now irrevocably committed to the transaction, and could show no reason for withholding the last acts of consummation.

When the news of the vote reached Copenhagen the Rigsdag ratified the treaty without debate, and the king, on January 31, 1868, as promptly signed it.

Meantime the fierce political storm was raging at Washington, and no notice was taken of the treaty, recommended to the consideration of the Senate by a presidential message weeks before. The instrument itself lay buried in a drawer of Mr. Sumner's table, in the Foreign Relations Committee-room.

It is now known that in March, 1870, the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Sumner at its head, indorsed the one word "Adversely" on the St. Thomas treaty, and recommended "Suspension of action" in regard to it. The matter was never brought before the Senate, and may be said to have been "smothered" in committee.

It has been asserted that the friendly relations between the United States and Denmark were impaired from this moment. How far this is true cannot be known without rare penetration into the silent dignity with which the sturdy Danish people have borne the bitterness of unavenged wrong, and the calm reserve which has characterized all intercourse between that small but indomitable state with America since the course of the United States in this transaction was fully known and comprehended.

DRIFT.

IN relation to art and artists in Modern Greece, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

This little country of 21,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants can speak of about twenty artists, several of whom can rival the best ones of any other country. Nicholas Fidas lives entirely in an imaginary world. He is a painter of the nude, and his Dianas and Lethes are not mere copies of professional models like those French pictures, where we perceive in every pose the forms and movements of the models. And what forms and movements! The imperfection of form may be hidden by artistic skill, but nevertheless it expresses the misery, timidity, and degradation of the model. And what else can we expect of models? Men and women coming from obscurity, mostly without moral character and even beauty, are not well fit to inspire a young artist with ideal compositions. Fidas understands how to bestow upon all his works a stamp of originality. Pericles Pantazis is the Grecian landscape painter. He delights in simple sylvan scenes, full of that expression which insures sympathy with the best chords of the human breast. His favorite studies are mountain sceneries still covered with melting snow. Looking at them one imagines that the light morning breeze makes the first new-born leaflets and blossoms tremble in the atmosphere and wafts a sweet, delicate perfume. Now and then he paints quiet ocean scenes, a piece of coast scenery with palms that wave their drooping heads in the twilight hours of an eternal spring. Sitras Nikifores represents the history of Greece. His pictures are full of movement, rich coloring, and picturesque costumes. Rollis, a pupil of Gerome, paints characteristic types of different nations and epochs. He applies his brush with the same skill and success for a Bedouin as for a lady in the costume of Louis XV. Rollis has sacrificed all his talents, all his knowledge, all his sentiments and ideas to mere decorative art. He has never represented a great thought which was worthy to live in books; all his pictures are the reflex of elegant but superficial sentiments, sweet flatteries, and sensual love, and yet all these pictures are so originally made and show so much poetry and taste that we easily excuse their faults. He reminds one of Boucher and the age of Louis XIV, with all its pleasures, its vices, its morbid moods, but also its elegance, fancy, and luxury. Gyzis is the only genre painter of note in Greece. Scenes of modern Greek life, somewhat influenced by French taste, are his favorite subject. Sculptors are rare in our age. Their art is vacant; they do not know where to commence and what to represent. In Greece the influence of Phidias is still to be seen in the works of Leonidas Drossis as well as Vontes, who imitate the great master with good taste and noble simplicity.

The American Board must take off its hat to the Moravian "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," which has just celebrated its centennial anniversary at Bethlehem, Pa. Many of the bishops and prominent clergymen of the Moravian communion took part in the exercises. The society was originally incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and subsequently by the legislatures of New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, and for a hundred years has been contributing liberally to the famous Moravian foreign missions in all parts of the world.—*Springfield Union*.

The Liverpool *Mercury* complains that European competition, especially that of Germany, is seriously affecting English export trade. This is shown particularly in cotton goods. In the year 1875 Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, and Austria exported goods to the aggregate value of £7,600,000, and in 1885 to the value of £9,900,000, an increase of 30 per cent., while in the case of Great Britain there was a decrease in the same period of from £59,000,000 to £57,000,000.

Last year upward of 100 companies were organized in the Gogebeciron range of Michigan, with a capital of \$200,000,000. Speculation there is completely broken down, and stocks which sold for \$5 a few months ago are now to be had for 25 cents. Attachments for wages have swamped a great many companies. The labor attracted thither is obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Carloads of mining machinery and camp accouterments are being shipped from that locality to Little Rock, Ark.

The Presbyterian synod of South Carolina has approved—85 to 60—the action of the trustees of the Southern Theological seminary in dismissing the Rev. Dr. Woodrow, from his professorship for teaching that Adam's body was a product of natural evolution and not of direct supernatural creation. The synods of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are still to be heard from.

Leaving the State of New York out of consideration, the results of Tuesday's elections the country over are very cheering to the Republican party.—*Hartford Courant*.

It seems that the German-Republican vote, [in New York], very largely came over the Democratic side, and with the increased prohibition vote much more than made up the disaffection caused by the labor movement.—*N. Y. Herald*.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows: "If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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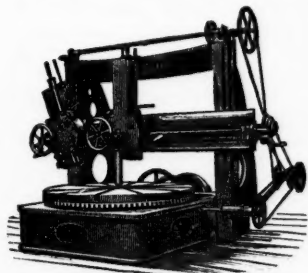
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and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY,
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-
ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as
Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send
for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HENRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fittler,
Charles S. Hinchman,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Aaron Fries,
Charles A. Sparks,

Joseph Moore, Jr.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITYInsurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpor-
ations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Compa-
ny. As additional security, the Company has a special
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. A. THERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
THOMAS MCKEAN,

WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. GEST,
EDWARD T. STEEL,
THOMAS DRAKE,
C. A. GRISCOM,

JOHN C. BULLITT.